



CANAL SYSTEM IN SPONGES

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Characteristics of Sponges

a) Multicellular

b) Heterotrophic

c) No cell Walls

d) Few specialized cells (choanocytes)

e) No germ layers (no gastrulation- no gut)

General Features:

- Sessile (immobile) sponges are filter feeders
- Porifera means “pore-bearing”
- Sac-like bodies with many pores
- Use flagellated “collar cells”, or *choanocytes*, to move water to help filter/feed
- Body is efficient aquatic filter
- Approximately 15,000 species of sponges
- Most are marine, Few live in brackish water, 150 in fresh water

Red boring
sponge

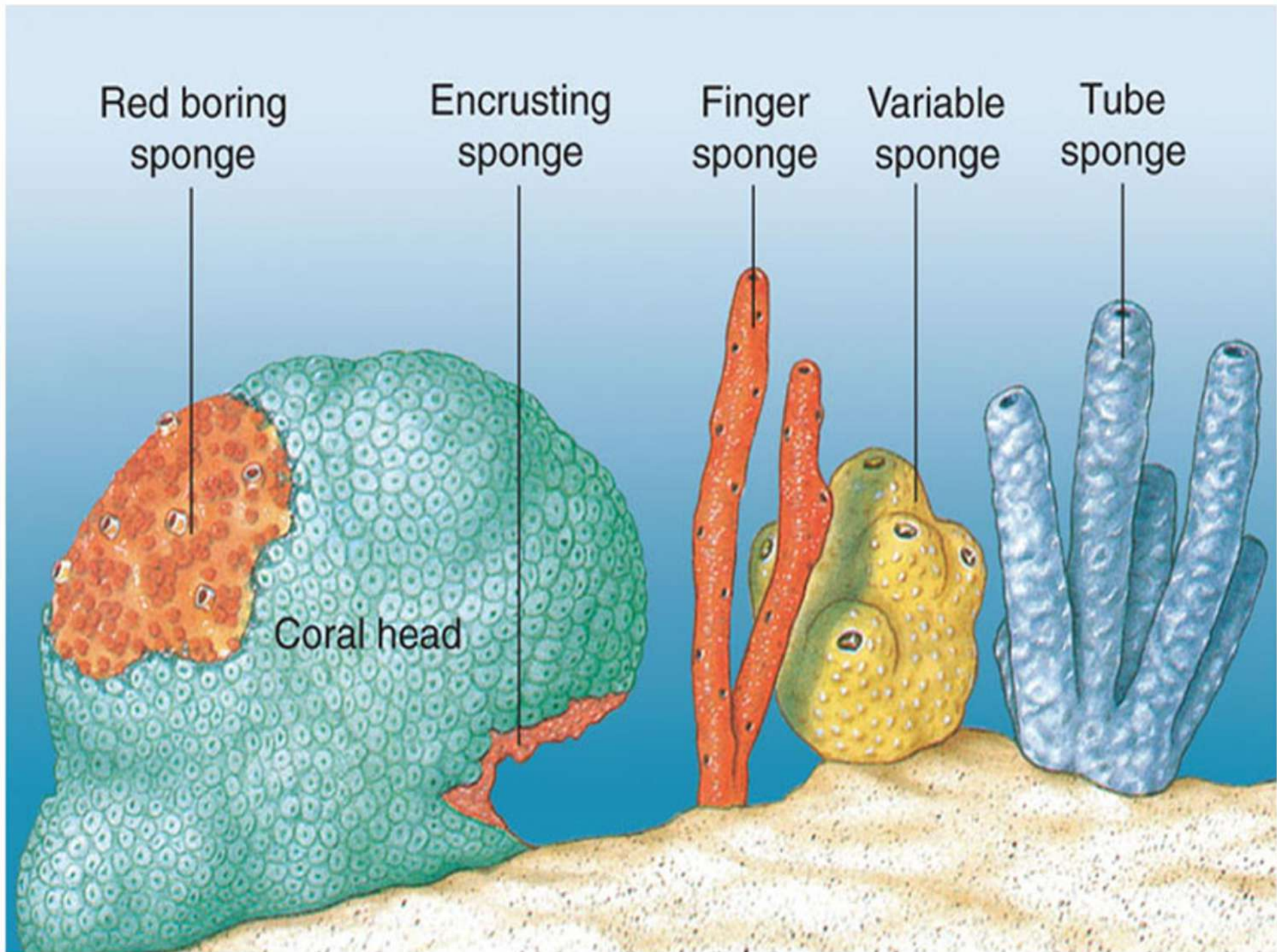
Encrusting
sponge

Finger
sponge

Variable
sponge

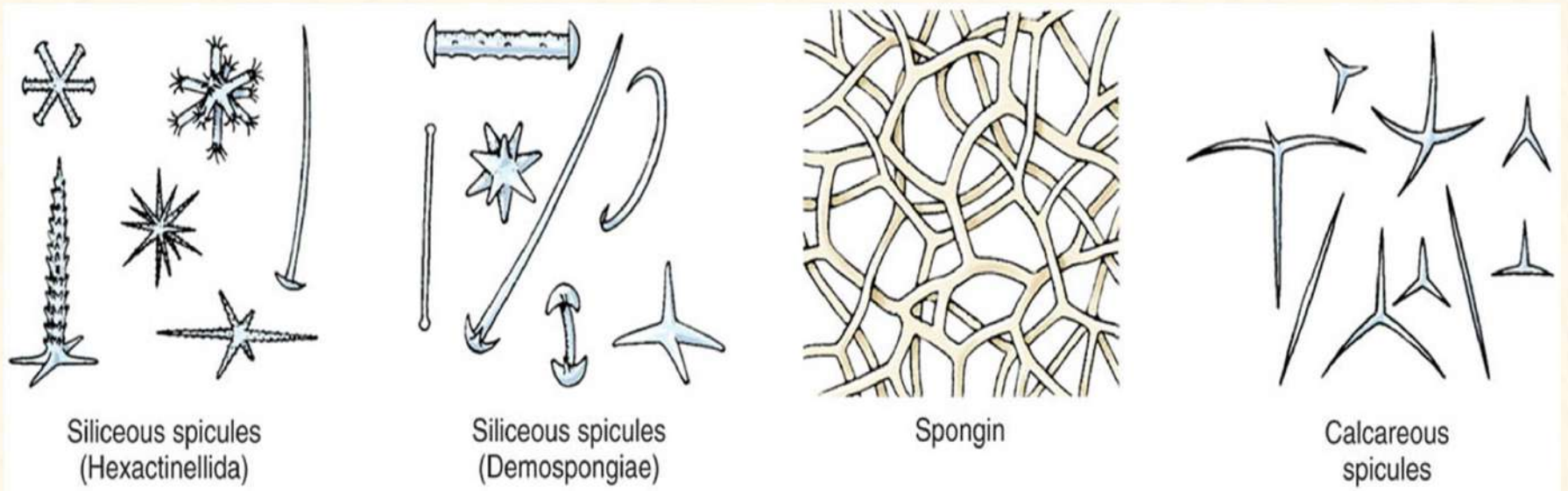
Tube
sponge

Coral head



Skeletal structure of a sponge:

- Skeletal structure of a sponge can be **fibrous** and **rigid**
- **Rigid skeleton consists of spicules**
- **Fibrous portion consists of spongin**



Canal System

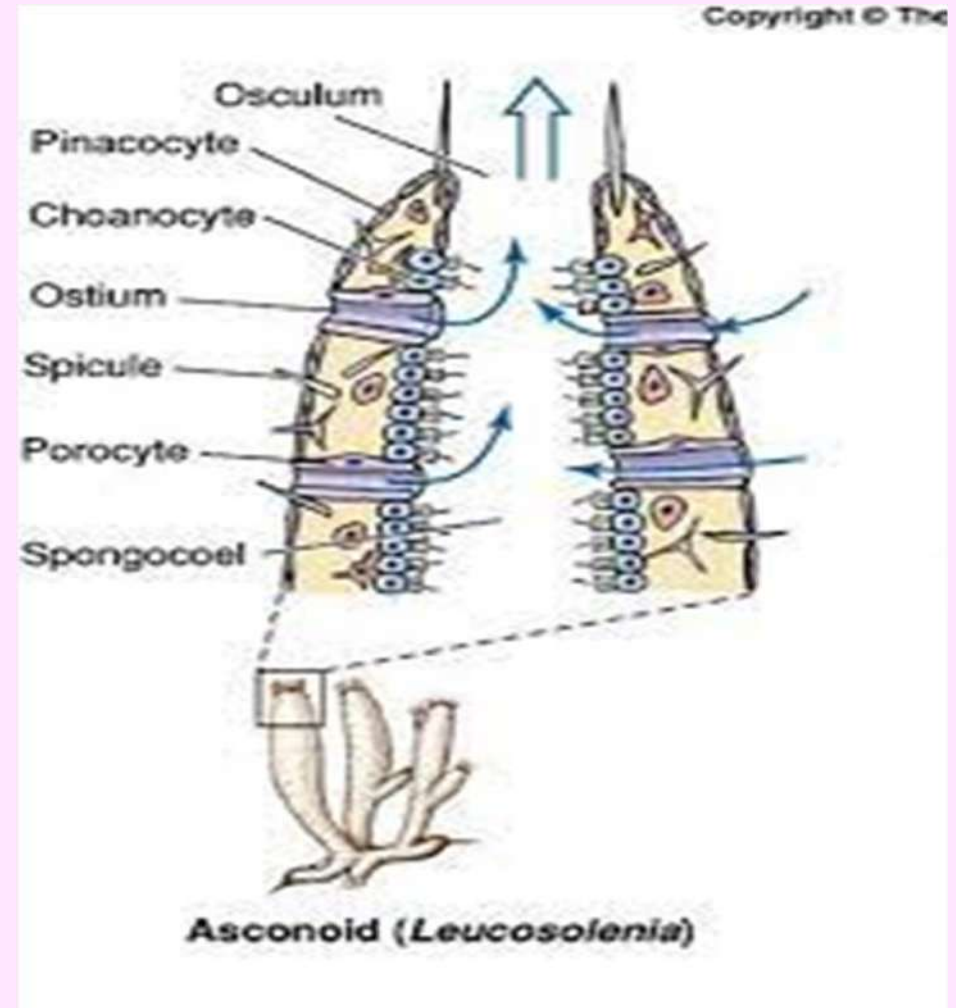
- ❖ Thus canal system is a system of inter communicating cavities bathed by the currents of water “*that aids the sponges to carry out vital life processes like Nutrition , Respiration, Excretion, Reproduction etc.*”
- ❖ It is found in simplest form in Olynthus, but in others it has attained varied degree of complexity where the collared cells (Choanocytes) are restricted to certain regions.

Types of Canal Systems

- ❖ Three main types of canal systems in the order of increasing complexity
- ❖ They are the Following
 - a) Asconoid
 - b) Syconoid
 - c) Leuconoid

Asconoid Canal System

- This type of canal system occurs in only a very few sponges like *Leucosolenia* which are small in size having vase like radially symmetrical body.
- It is a simplest type of canal system



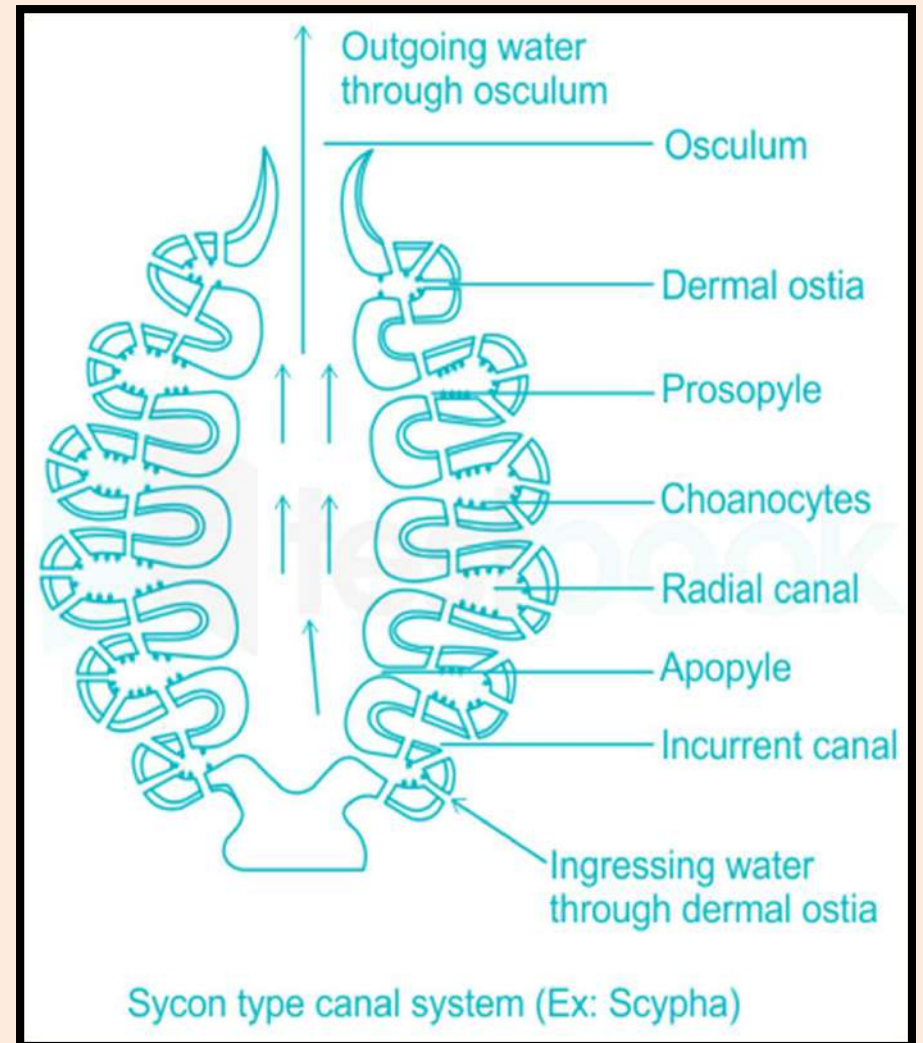
Asconoid Canal System

Salient Features:

- ✓ *The body wall is thin walled and unfolded with poorly developed mesenchyme.*
- ✓ *There are numerous intra cellular perforations in the body wall the ostia or incurrent pores which pass through porocytes into spongocoel.*
- ✓ *The spongocoel which opens outside by single terminal osculum is lined all over by choanocytes.*
- ✓ *The route followed by the water currents is ostia, spongocoel and osculum.*

Syconoid Canal System

- ❖ This type of canal system is slightly **complicated and advanced** than asconoid one



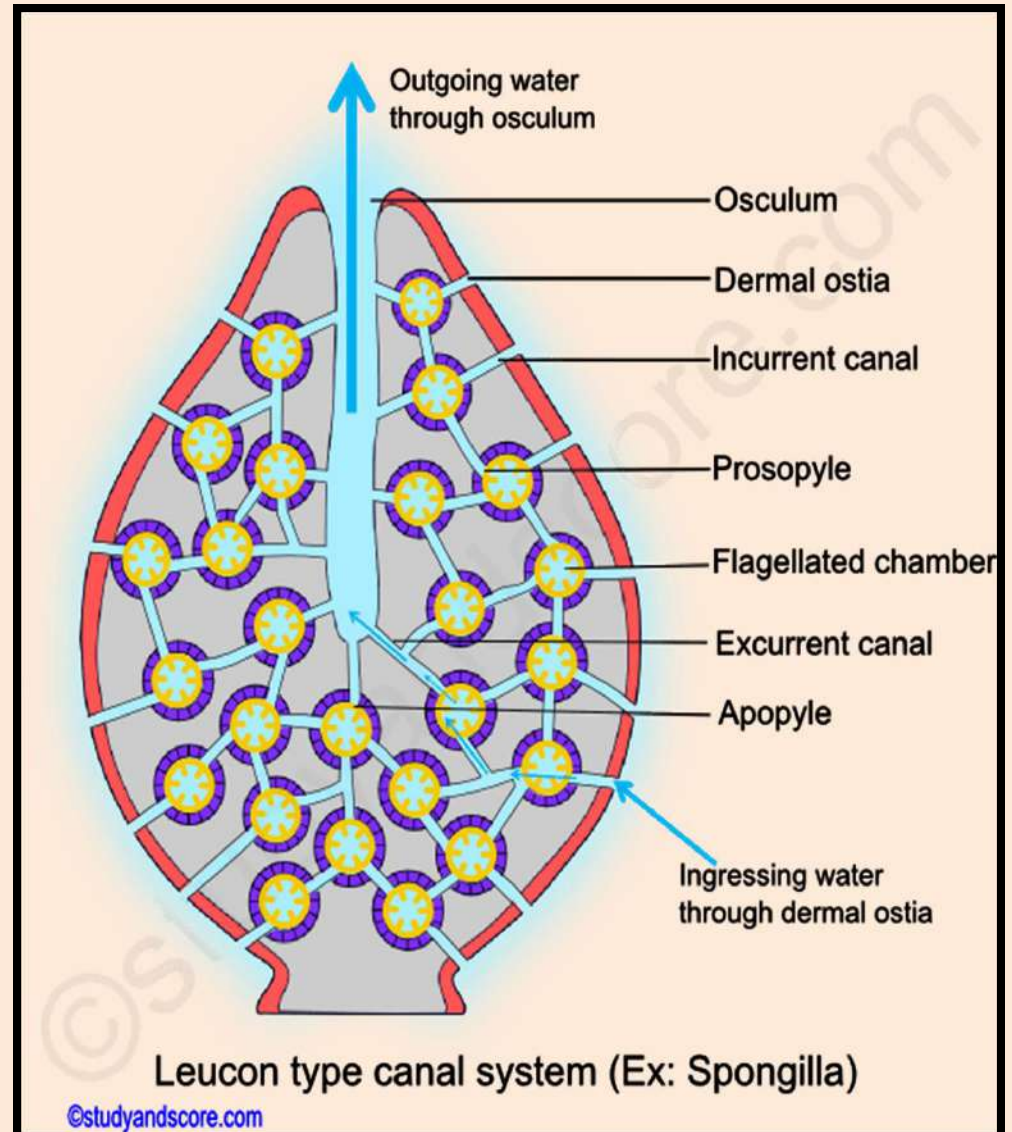
Syconoid Canal System

Salient Features:

- ✓ *The body wall of the sponge is thick and folded with well developed mesenchyme.*
- ✓ *The radial canals that are formed by out pushing of body wall are lined by choanocytes hence better called flagellated canals.*
- ✓ *The incurrent canals with epidermal lining formed between radial canals open to the exterior through dermal ostia and into the radial canals through prosopyles.*
- ✓ *The radial canals open into spongocoel by internal ostia.*
- ✓ *This type of canal system is found in Sycon, Sycetta, Grantia etc.*

Leuconoid Canal System:

- ❖ It is the complex type of canal system which in **calcareous** sponges is attained through modification of asconoid and syconoid stages.



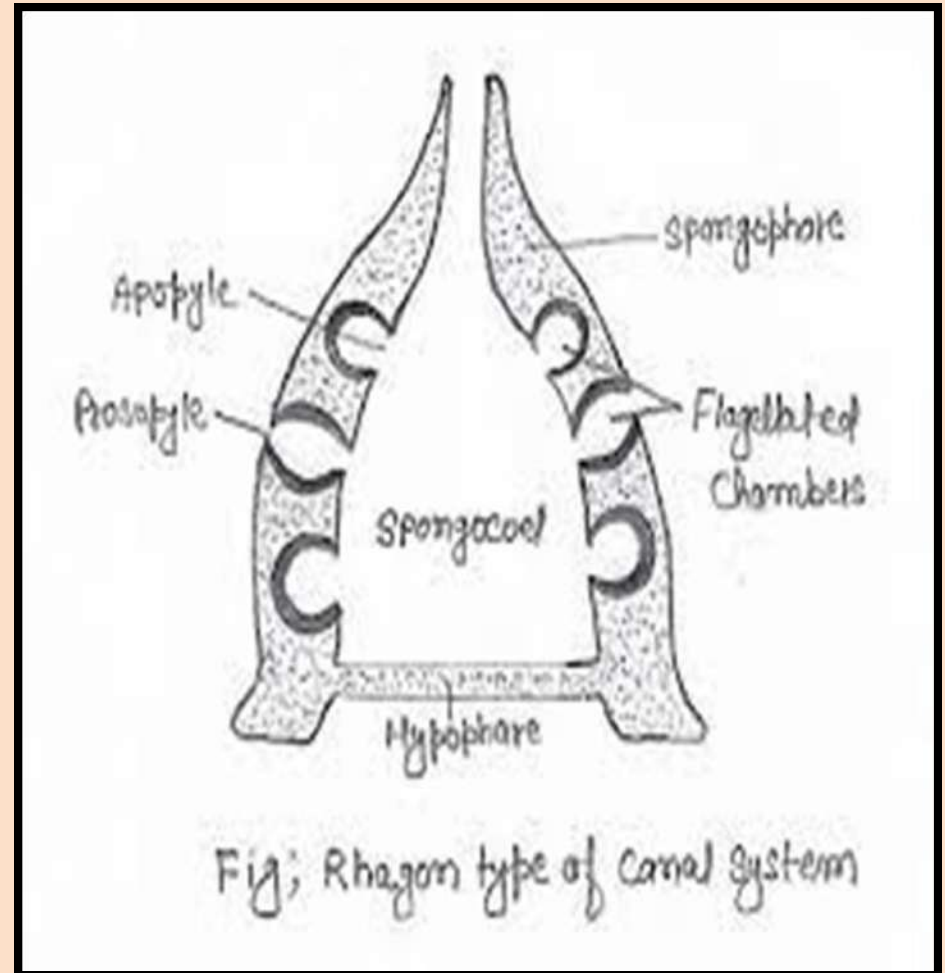
Leuconoid Canal System

Salient Features:

- ✓ The mesenchyme forms extensive dermal and gastral cortex resulting thickening of sponge wall.
- ✓ The ostia lead into incurrent canals which are irregular and often branched.
- ✓ The spongocoel is either narrow or lacking.
- ✓ The radial canals are folded to form flagellated chambers.
- ✓ The flagellated chambers lead into excurrent canals that either open into spongocoel or outside through osculum.
- ✓ There are four types of variations presented by leuconoid type of canal system viz. Eurypylous, Prosodal, Aphodal and Diplodal.
- ✓ This type of canal system is found in Leucilla, Geodia, Oscarella, Spongilla etc..

Rhagon canal system

- In **Demospongia** leuconoid canal system is derived from a **simple canal system** found in **Rhagon larva**.
- So this type of canal system is called **Rhagon canal system**.



Rhagon canal system

Salient Features:

- ✓ The sponge body is conical in shape with basal wall the hypophore devoid of flagellated chambers and upper wall the spongophore containing flagellated chambers.
- ✓ The thick mesenchyme is traversed by incurrent canals and subdermal spaces.
- ✓ The incurrent canals open into small flagellated chambers which inturn open into wide spongocoel through excurrent canals. The spongocoel opens outside through osculum.

Functions of Canal system

- **Nutrition**
- **Respiration**
- **Excretion**
- **Reproduction** *etc..*

Thank You

